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The COLUMBIAN AND Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1805.

Editorial.

THIRD-PARTYISM.

"Be thou a spirit of health, or Goblin damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heav'n or blasts from hell;
Be thy intents wicked or charitable,
Thou com'st in such a questionable shape,
That I will speak to thee."....

WHAT is third-partyiſm? Is it any thing or nothing? Is it either federaliſm or democracy? Do third-party-men contend for any new principles? Or do they merely ſtruggle to gratify their reſentment, their ambition, or their avarice? Theſe are important queſtions; and time alone, perhaps, can enable us to anſwer them accurately.

I cannot admit that third-partyiſm is any thing more than a deluſive phantom, until I am convinced that it embraces ſome *new principle*, totally diſtinct from federaliſm or anti-federaliſm. If the third party intend (when they become ſufficiently powerful) to ſet up ſome new ſyſtem of politics—if they deſign to eſtabliſh a monarchical, imperial, or purely democratical government, then indeed may they lay claim to ſome diſtinction. But if they have no ſuch object in view—if they are content to be conſidered as mere *quids*—then they will ſoon find themſelves preciſely in the ſituation of the American commerce;—No friends—no foes: abuſed by all—protected by none.

Between right and wrong there is no medium; and it is impoſſible that there ſhould be more than two great parties in the United States. The friends of the conſtitution, or federaliſts, ſtand on one ſide—the enemies of the conſtitution, or anti-federaliſts, on the other. A man who ſhould declare that he was neither an enemy nor a friend to the conſtitution might call himſelf a third-party-man;—I ſhould call him a cypher.

It may be contended, that there are two kinds of republicans or democrats—the one friendly, the other inimical to the Conſtitution. Thoſe who are more pleaſed with ſound than ſubſtance—thoſe who are willing to take the mere name for the reality, may make this diſtinction. But it cannot, in juſtice, be admitted. The man who regards the Conſtitution, is, at heart, a federaliſt; but if he ſupports, with his vote and influence, an Adminiſtration that is aiming to overthrow the Conſtitution, he acts like an antifederaliſt. Such a kind of *Head-vs.-Heart-Politician*, is, indeed, a third-party-man; but ſuch an one can give no aſſiſtance to a good cauſe.

Amongſt thoſe, who are called third-party-men, there are many whoſe honeſty and candor entitle them to reſpect and confidence. They have formerly ſupported the democratic party; but now, being convinced of the iniquity of the meaſures and views of the leaders of that party, they have become federaliſts. The diſgraceful name of third-party-men is applied to them, becauſe they want reſolution to avow their ſentiments openly. There is, I confeſs, ſome excuſe for this reſerve. Few men are prepared to withſtand the violent and terrible denunciations which await every one who has honeſty enough to abandon the democratic party. But it is high time that men of independence and integrity ſhould make a ſtand. It is time to ſhake off every thing like reſerve—that the friends of the conſtitution and the country may know each other. Federaliſts ought to look upon every one as an enemy, who will not avow his friendſhip. Let federaliſm exiſt pure and unadulterated, or let it not exiſt at all. Let us patch up no party-coloured ſtandard. Let the line be drawn between *Conſtitutionaliſts*, and *Anti-Conſtitutionaliſts;* and then let third-party-men take their choice.

Selected.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Hon. Mr. Elliot.—Since this Gentleman finiſhed his ſeries of letters to his conſtituents, he has written [the letter which appeared in the Balance of July 16th] to the Editor of the Reporter at Brattleborough. This letter, although ſhort and profeſſing to be merely explanatory of one of his declarations which had been miſrepreſented by his enemies, yet contains new and intereſting facts...One paſſage deſerves to be particularly noticed.

"It is true," ſays Mr. Elliot, "that there is a ſtanding "caucus of legiſlators at Waſhington." It is compoſed of very few individuals, and *not one member from the New-England States* has ever been invited to ſhare in its deliberations. I am prepared to accuſe this caucus of *attempting to govern the union in a very improper manner*, but not of conſpiring the total deſtruction of our preſent conſtitution. They think the preſent conſtitution a very bad one, and wiſh to give us a good one in its room."

After this poſitive and ſerious declaration of one of their party, and one ſo reſpectable as Mr. Elliott, can the democrat-

ic Editors of New-England ſtill perſiſt in denying the fact, that certain leading men, in the middle and ſouthern diſtricts of the Union, are jealous of the enterprize, the talents and the proſperity of New-England. Can they ſtill deny that thoſe leading men are attempting to deprive the Eaſtern States of their proportional influence and weight in the management of our national concerns? If it be true, that there is "a ſtanding caucus of Legiſlators at Waſhington," and that "*not one member from New-England* has ever been invited to a ſhare in its deliberations," is there not too much ground to believe, that the men of whom it is compoſed, contemptuous in their manners, and proud, imperious and overbearing in their diſpoſitions, are determined to govern the Union in their own way? And are not ſome of the meaſures which were formed in this "caucus of Legiſlators," calculated to undermine the conſtitution and eventually deſtroy the government of our country.

Theſe facts muſt indeed be deeply alarming to all who wiſh for the continuance of the general government. If the ſpirit of our country be not ſpeedily arrayed againſt the efforts of this legiſlative caucus, this Virginia faction, the diſmemberment of the Union will be the unavoidable reſult.

Judging from the meaſures which have originated in this caucus, we cannot but view the members of it as the ſecret, inſidious and inveterate enemies of our conſtitution, and of a continuance of the Union on the principles of equal rights.—Of ſuch artful and diſguiſed enemies, the venerable father of our Country, in his eloquent farewell to his fellow citizens, cautioned us to be watchful and jealous. "The unity of government" ſaid he "which conſtitutes you one people, is the main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the ſupport of your tranquility at home and your peace abroad; of your ſafety, of your proſperity, of that very liberty you ſo highly prize. But it is eaſy to foreſee, that from different cauſes and from different quarters much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth. This is the point in your political fortreſs, againſt which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be moſt conſtantly and actively, though often *covertly* and *inſidiouſly* directed. Eſtimate then the immenſe value of your national union to your collective and individual happineſs; cheriſh a cordial, habitual and immoveable attachment to it: accuſtom yourſelves to think and ſpeak of it as of the palladium of your politcal ſafety and proſperity: watch for its preſervation with jealous anxiety; and in lignantly frown upon every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the reſt, or to enfeeble the ſacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Now let us aſk, is not the eſtabliſhment of "a caucus of legiſlators," a ſecret club at the ſeat of government—a club from which the repreſentatives of a large and reſpectable diſtrict of our country are excluded, and one which originates and determines the meaſures to be purſued—is it not a circumſtance of a very ſerious and alarming aſpect? Is it not calculated to excite jealouſies, to foment diviſions, to diſturb our tranquility, to hazard our ſafety, to weaken in our minds a conviction of the immenſe value of the unity of our government," to "alienate one portion of our country from the reſt," to "enfeeble the ſacred ties which ling together the various parts," and eventually overthrow the "main pillar of our independence?" Let the friends of the Union, then, be vigilant, active and united. Unleſs they take their ſtand aloof from the bickerings of party, and with one voice reſiſt the efforts of thoſe artful, baſe and inſidious men, theſe baneful evils, deſcried at a diſtance by the penetrating eye of WASHINGTON, will aſſuredly overwhelm our country.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA REGISTER.

An appeal to uncorrupted minds.

IT was not my intention to have noticed Mr. Jefferſon's amours.--Reſpect and tenderneſs to the injured and unoffending forbad the diſcuſſion. But when an attempt is made to demoralize the nation by a bold and unqualified avowal and juſtification of crimes, it ceaſes to be a queſtion of delicacy, whether the attempt ſhall be repelled, and the people be roufed to a ſenſe of the inſult that is offered to their virtue and underſtanding.

The abandoned profligacy of the following article, copied from the "*Richmond Enquirer*," a partizan paper of Mr. Jefferſon, is worthy of the man and the cauſe which it eſpouſes:—

"IF THE TALE OF MRS. WALKER WAS "REHEARSED TO A NATION OF ANCHO- "RITES THEY WOULD SMILE AT ITS AB- "SURDITY; THAT AN INDIVIDUAL "SHOULD BE ABUSED, CENSURED AND "THREATENED WITH EXPOSURE IN "THE PUBLIC PRINTS, FOR HAVING FOR- "TY YEARS SINCE, FELT AN IMPROPER "PASSION: AT A TIME, WHEN FROM "YOUTH, EXEMPTION FROM MATRIMO- "NIAL OBLIGATIONS, THE FORCE OF "FEELING MIGHT BE PLEADED WITH "JUSTICE."

As introductory to a ſyſtem of ethics, founded on the precepts and practice of *our amiable Philoſopher and rigid Moraliſt*, this eſſay at the ſubverſion of all that is dear to man in the moſt intereſting relations of life, will no doubt be peculiarly acceptable to the diſciples of the new philoſophy—In minds, however, not yet tainted with theſe deteſtable doctrines (and as ſuch I truſt the great majority is compoſed) it cannot fail to excite every ſentiment of virtuous indignation, or to prduce a correſpondent expreſſion of abhorrence and diſguſt.

I entreat the father of every family in the United States—I conjure every huſband, ſon and brother, to peruſe the above recited article with attention—if poſſible, with *diſpaſſionate* attention—and to ſay, Whether the annals of the moſt depraved people have in any age exhibited a fouler and more ſcandalous attempt at national corruption and diſhonor.

Gracious Heaven! has the ſpirit of party, then ſo far ſubdued the ſenſe of moral right in our country, that, to reſcue *a vile Letcher* from the merited reproach, which his guilt has incurred, we are content that our national character ſhould be branded with infamy, our morals be poiſoned in their ſource, and proclamation made throughout the world, that the people of the United States conſider a deliberate ſyſtem of ſeduction, perſiſted in for years, under every aggravation of circumſtances, as an an affair to be juſtified, and even ſmiled at!

The baſe idea ſet forth in the recited article, that Mr. Jefferſon, being under no matrimonial reſtraints, was at liberty to purſue his debauchery to any extent, that his libidinous wiſhes might ſuggeſt, is as falſe in fact, as it is flagitious in ſentiment.

Mr. Jefferſon (ſee Mr. Turner's letter) was the huſband of an amiable and virtuous woman at the time he ſought to ſeduce the wife of his friend. His obligations to that friend were of a nature not merely to have controuled his paſſions, but to have commanded his gratitude. His attempt, therefore, was not only an infraction of the divine and moral law; but a violation of the confidence, which a friend and benefactor had repoſed in his honor.

Mr. Jefferſon, under any plea that he, or his minions can deviſe, will try in vain to invalidate this ſtatement—Even the affectation of being "conſcious of no paſſion that could ſeduce him from his duty" will not avail.

Unimpaſſioned luſt and *ſmiling vengeance* were the attributes of an execrable tyrant, not leſs diſtinguiſhed by his folly than his crimes.

PROBUS.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

☞ UNACCOUNTABLE SECRECY.

The maxim that a Republican government ſhould have no ſecrets has been ſtrongly urged heretofore by the democratic party. We never were of that opinion —we ſhould conceive it the greateſt abſurdity to diſcloſe affairs of ſtate, when that diſcloſure could only injure the public intereſt and produce no good but the gratification of an ill adviſed curioſity. But there are circumſtances in which much is ſuſtained from an unneceſſary and wanton ſuppreſſion of information. How far this is applicable at preſent, the public will judge.

It is well known that for ſome time paſt our trade to the Iſland of Curracoa has been interrupted by Engliſh cruizers. Large ſacrifices of American property have been made, by captures, and condemnation at Jamaica on the ground of blockade. Our merchants have felt themſelves embarraſſed, irritated and aggrieved. The papers have been filled with ſevere remarks againſt the Engliſh for this ſuppoſed unjuſt depredation on our commerce. Information was received from Jamaica that the iſland of Curracoa had been declared in a ſtate of blockade and that our government were well acquainted with the fact. Nothing official yet tranſpired—more property was riſqued on the uncertainty of actual blockade, and more ſacrifices made.

Now to the queſtion, did government know of this blockade ?—The repeated and heavy loſſes ſuſtained by ſeveral gentlemen at New-York induced them to requeſt the neceſſary information of the ſecretary of ſtate. We have ſeen a copy of Mr Maddiſon's anſwer. From this it appears, that as early as April 1804, the Britiſh Miniſter gave regular information of this blockade to the Department of State of the United States. Our government, for what reaſon we are at a loſs to conjecture, did not think proper "to participate in the promulgation of the notice, tranſmitted by the Britiſh commander. The blockade of Curracoa was accordingly left *to make itſelf known*, in the ordinary manner." ! !

Theſe are the facts—and the blockade *has made itſelf known* by the capture and condemnation of property to a great extent; Government has witneſſed theſe events, kept their ſecret, and permitted individuals blindly to buy their experience, at a cruel rate.

How far this is conſiſtent with the avowed principles of the democrats, or whether this was one of thoſe circumſtances which the public good required ſhould be kept ſecret, we leave to men of candour and judgment to determine.

Editor's Cloſet.

The Salem Regiſter ſays,

"The record of the ſhameful proſecu-
"tion [meaning the proſecution of the
"editor of the Regiſter for a libel on Mr.
"Pickering] is deep enough in the memories
"of our fellow citizens, to leave an eternal
"abhorence of the malevolence and out-
"rage of party. Are the facts queſtioned ?
"And have not the inhabitants before
"them a good teſt of federal ſtories ? Juſt
"ſuch lies are told about Mr. Jefferſon
"and the Government."

I confeſs it is not an eaſy matter to *underſtand* what the Regiſter-man writes; but if I do not miſtake the meaning of the above paragraph, it contains a precious confeſſion. He ſays, "Juſt ſuch *lies* [as he told about Mr. P.] are told about Mr. Jefferſon and the adminiſtration." Does he mean to ſay that his charges againſt Mr. Pickering were true or not ? by aſking whether "the facts are queſtioned ?" he ſeems to inſinuate that they are true—in which caſe, JUST SUCH *lies*, muſt be taken ironically, meaning that the charges againſt Jefferſon are alſo true. But if he means to be underſtood that the charges againſt Mr. Pickering were *lies*, and the charges againſt Jefferſon, *juſt ſuch* lies, then he ought not to complain of his proſecution.

However, the paragraph may mean every thing beſides what it expreſſes, to ſhew the poſſibility of which, I annex two more articles, copied *verbatim* from the Regiſter. A handſome reward will be given for an Engliſh interpretation of them :—

"The Repertory lubber recollects none
"of his own comrades who have ſpoken
"freely of Waſhington. But aſk others
"of the crew, whether there be any huſh
"in this matter. It is ſtupid to mention
"a thing as ſaid by another man, which
"we told him to ſay, and firſt ſaid it to him.
"Look to your own crew my boy."

"*How you like bite?* ſaid a Negro who
"had the care of a Bear who had bitten
"him, and who returned the compli-
"ment."

Mr. Mitchell, editor of the Barometer, continues to accuſe his old friends, most unceremoniously, of all the raſcally tricks, for which they are ſo celebrated. He appears to be coming to his ſenſes; and I think that the Barometer is, at preſent, one of the moſt amuſing papers in the State. Speaking of ſome of Cheetham's charges againſt the Governor, Mr. Mitchell ſays—

"If Mr. Cheetham does not ſpeedily re-
"frain from ſuch diſingenuous alluſions
"and unauthoriſed inſinuations, we will
"drag from behind the curtain *his Conſer-*
"*vator*, and exhibit him, in glowing col-
"ours, to the gazing multitude; the prompt-
"er and the ſpeaker ſhall be conſpicuouſly
"ſeen, figuring on the ſame boards. So let
"him beware. As for Mr. Cheetham's pet-
"ulent perſonalities, they are too deſpiſa-
"ble to be noticed by a correct preſs."

Here will be fine ſport. I'll keep a good look out, and tell my readers all about it.

In the following paragraph, Mitchell accuſes Holt of a piece of meanness to which he is ſo much accuſtomed, that I have convicted him of it an hundred times :—

"The Bee declared "we came out in
"defence of the Governor before he was
"accuſed." We denied it, and plainly
"ſhewed that Mr. Holt had aſſerted what
"he muſt have known to be untrue.
"What does he do ? Why, inſtead of at-
"tempting defence or extenuation, he pro-
"ceeds to new miſrepreſentations."

Speaking of the eſſays of "Narrator," which have recently appeared in Cheetham's paper, Mitchell conjectures they were written by an Iriſh ſchoolmaster in the county of Weſt-Cheſter, and adds the following ſneer :—

"Nor will it be a novel circumſtance if
this ſhould be the caſe. It ſeems that for-
eigners have became the moſt *active* pol-
iticians in our government; and taking
them all in all, the moſt *voluminous* pol-
itical writers. So *popular* indeed have they
become, that they can, with impunity, even
aſſail the firſt of our official characters,
the ſages of '76, the independent, worthy,
enlightened American, on whoſe integrity
ſuſpicion had never ſquinted, until ſhe re-
ceived her cue from thoſe *foreign* patriots.
—Let it not here be underſtood that we
are hoſtile to emigrants. We are friendly
to emigration. Moſt of the foreigners
who have fallen within our acquaintance,
are honeſt, ſober, induſtrious, and of
courſe, worthy characters, poſſeſſing juſt
views of politics, a reverence for correct
government, and an ardent attachment,
to republican inſtitutions. Theſe are they
whom we "delight to honor." From our
heart do we wiſh that the virtuous, but
perſecuted and burdened, patriot of every
nation, might find an aſylum in the peace-
ful luxuriant boſom of our country. We
repeat, we are the friend of the diſcreet
alien. But there are unprincipled men in
all claſſes, and when ſuch, poſſeſſed of
talent, become inſtruments in the hands of
the relentleſs and perſeveringly ambitious,
whether foreigners or native citizens, they
become the moſt dangerous members of
the communiiy. Conſtitutions and au-
thorities, however hallowed, however dig-
nified, when the mandates of their maſters
direct, are aſſailed by them, with equal
violence, with equal virulence."

Agricultural.

FROM THE YORK RECORDER.

TO IMPROVE IMPOVERISHED LAND.

PUT in two ſucceſſive crops of Buck wheat; and, when in bloom, plow them down. This may be done in one ſeaſon; and in the fall, ſow your wheat or rye, and you cannot fail of having a promiſing crop of grain the next year.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

EXTRACT.

FROM MRS. PILKINGTON'S MIRROR FOR YOUNG LADIES.

ON FILIAL DUTIES.

A ROMAN lady, of ſome rank, was accuſed of a crime againſt the State, for which ſhe was tried, and condemned to ſuffer death. The keeper of the priſon, who was ordered to be her executioner, not only felt a great degree of repugnance to the office, but was abſolutely incapable of performing it; yet, aware that his own life depended upon the diſcharge of his duty, he dared not attempt preſerving her exiſtence. Thus circumſtanced the cruel idea (which yet had compaſſion for its foundation) occurred, of letting her remain without ſuſtenance, knowing that ſhe muſt then die *from want* and that he ſhould eſcape the pain of becoming her executioner. A man in that ſituation, who could ſhrink from the diſcharge of his duty from motives of humanity, it is natural to ſuppoſe, might eaſily be ſubdued by tenderneſs, and overcome by perſuaſion: and it is no wonder that he yielded to the entreaties of the daughter, and permitted her to viſit her unhappy mother; though he was under the neceſſity of ſearching her, to prevent her being the conveyor of any kind of nouriſhment. Several days elapſed without any ſtriking alteration in the unfortunate woman's appearance: this circumſtance called forth the keeper's aſtoniſhment ſo much, that he began to imagine the daughter had contrived ſome means of eluding his vigilance, and therefore reſolved to watch them when the daily meeting took place. He did ſo, and beheld a ſight that called forth his pity, and produced his admiration. An affectionate daughter was preſented to his view, lengthening out her parent's exiſtence by that nouriſhment which nature had given for the ſupport of her own offspring, and endeavoring to avert the decrees of juſtice, by the nutritious quality of the milk of tenderneſs! The humane keeper inſtantly flew to her judges, deſcribed the intereſting ſcene he had beheld, and had the happineſs of procuring a pardon for the unfortunate offender. The Senate were ſo ſtruck with this inſtance of amiable tenderneſs, that they ordered a temple to be erected to filial piety on the ſpot where the priſon ſtood, and both mother and daughter to be maintained at the public expence.

A ſimilar inſtance to the one I have related, is recorded in the Grecian hiſtory, with this ſingle difference, that Euphraſia, (which was the name of the Grecian heroine) ſuſtained her *father* by the ſame nouriſhment with which the amiable Roman had ſupported her *mother*.

Law Intelligence.

FROM THE (N. Y.) EVENING POST.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, *vs.* JOSEPH CABRERA.

Mayor's Court of the City of Philadelphia.

On Friday, July 9th, this diſtinguiſhed priſoner being placed at the bar, before a reſpectable Jury, the charges for forging and uttering three checks drawn and preſented in the name of the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, the Marquis de Caſa Yrujo, upon the Bank of Pennſylvania, for the ſums of 600, 1,000, and 300 dollars, were opened againſt him by Mr. Charles Ingerſoll. The trial was unavoidably protracted by two long adjournments, and laſted twenty two hours in ſeſſion. The queſtion was voluminous and detailed, and occupied about 12 hours. On the part of the commonwealth it went to ſhow the priſoner's expenſive and extravagant mode of living, and the narrowneſs of his means, from whence it was to be inferred that he muſt have reſorted to artifices and forgery in order to ſuſtain his great expence.——The preſentation at the Bank of the third check confeſſedly by Cabrera's direction, and the ſimilarity of the writing in this to the two preceding checks. For the priſoner it was ſworn by ſeveral witneſſes, that he was a man of illuſtrious family and connexions, and it was attempted to be proved that he had received the laſt check from a Frenchman; who however ſwore in abſolute denial of this charge and was confirmed by ſtrong evidence of witneſſes as well as corroborating circumſtances. When the teſtimony was cloſed, the caſe was ſpoken to by Meſſrs. Heartly and Lewis for the priſoner, and Mr. Charles Ingerſoll and the Attorney-General for the proſecution—theſe diſcuſſions were circumſtantial and animated. At 10 o'clock, Wedneſday night the Recorder delivered a full and accurate charge; and at 11, on Thurſday morning, the Jury returned with a verdict of Guilty. Tueſday morning, 16th inſtant, after an impreſſive addreſs, the Recorder pronounced the priſoner's ſentence to two years imprisonment at hard labor and a fine of 2,000 dollars. During the whole of the trial the priſoner's conduct was compoſed, gentlemanlike, and becoming. The weather was extremely hot, and the hall very much crowded. The juſtice done this man on this occaſion, in the circumſtances, manner, and event of his trial, is honorable to the Court and Jury, and cannot fail to impreſs his country with highly favorable ſentiments of the impartial integrity of American Tribunals.

Miſcellany.

FROM A LATE FRENCH PAPER.

THE EMPEROR OF HAYTI.

[*An overcharged Portrait ſays a N. Y. paper.*]

The two worlds have already re-echoed with the name and the acts of barbarity of J. J. Deſſalines; but few perſons have learned the train of uninterrupted crimes and atrocities of this African, whoſe ferocity is at leaſt equal to, if it does not ſurpaſs, that of tigers.

Deſſalines, tranſported from the coaſt of Guinea to St. Domingo, ſerved as a domeſtic to a free negro proprietor, of the name of Deſſalines, when the inſurrection broke out. He was then called Jean Jacques, and commenced the career of his crimes by aſſaſſinating his maſter, of whoſe name and effects he immediately took poſſeſſion. He then joined himſelf to the bands of Biaſſon, who had been proclaimed Chief of the Inſurgents. He obtained in this body the command of a ſmall corps, with which, like a torrent, he over-ran the moſt fertile and populous part of the country, in order to ſeek for objects on whom he might exerciſe his cruelty. Death marched in his train, and preſented itſelf in the moſt terrific forms; neither ſex, age, or rank, were reſpected; a ſpeedy death was a favour, in compariſon to the ſlow and dreadful tortures which he inflicted on a venerable old man, on the mother of a family, and even on an infant in the cradle. This barbarian has cauſed a Police Officer, of the name of Blew, to be nailed to the door of his own houſe, and ordered his limbs to be cut off by a hatchet, one by one. Soon after, he happened to diſcover the retreat of a poor carpenter; he wiſhed him to undergo a ſpecies of ſuffering emblematical to his profeſſion: in conſquence of which, he had him faſtened between two boards, and ſawed acroſs. Biaſſon had fixed his head quarters in a ſugar plantation which neceſſity alone had induced him to ſpare. It was there he depoſited all the ſpoils of the unhappy coloniſts who had fallen beneath the fury of the Blacks.

There were ſeen heaped together in the ſquare, bloody arms and brilliant orna-

ments; mathematical inſtruments; and iron pots: veſſels of plate and foul linnen; china vaſes, and ſkins of animals; coſtly diamonds, and human ſkulls, in the hair of which they remained faſtened; ſuperb carpets, and diſguſting rags. On certain days theſe ſpoils were diſtributed to thoſe who had executed the greateſt number of maſſacres, or burned the greateſt number of habitations; and the great Chief, after having praiſed their zeal, advanced them accordingly.

Stimulated by cupidity or ambition, Deſſalines reſolved to ſecure the good will of Biaſſon by a great act of atrocity. One day, when the Chief of the Blacks had ſet out on an expedition, which would keep him at a diſtance for ſome time, he ſeized the opportunity of his abſence to execute the project he meditated. He advanced rapidly, with a torch in his hand, towards a part of the Iſland where inſurrection had not yet extended its ravages. He ſucceeded in taking three hundred priſoners, moſt of whom were women, children, and old men, whom he conducted, in chains, to the camp of Biaſſon, and, on the eve of the day when the Chief of the Blacks was expected to return to quarters, he cauſed theſe three hundred victims to be maſſacred, and their heads fixed on the ſpikes which ſurrounded the firſt court of the habitation of the Chief.

Biaſſon, on his arrival, contemplated with a ferocious joy, this ſpectacle ſo well worthy of ſuch a cannibal. He congratulated Deſſalines on his zeal, and appointed him to a ſituation in his guards. Such was the cauſe of the firſt advancement of this ferocious African in the Black army. It was at this time that Touiſſant Louverture appeared in the camp of Biaſſon, who, charmed to find a man who could read and write, received him and made him his Private Secretary, and ſoon after captain of his guards. It was then that the intimacy of Touiſſant and Deſſalines commenced. This laſt continued to enjoy the confidence of Biaſſon, who charged him with the direction of the tortures inflicted on the Whites, who had been made priſoners.

Biaſſon was not leſs terrific than Deſſalines; this laſt, and Touiſſant Loverture, leagued themſelves with a Chief of the Army, named Jean Francois, and reſolved to depoſe Biaſſon, whom they ſent priſoner to St. Auguſtine, where he died in diſpair. Touiſſant Louverture ſoon became the only Chief of the Colony; but a deep laid ſcheme of Deſſalines, and a man of the name of Chriſtophe, overturned the projects of Touiſſant Louverture, who was arreſted and ſent to France. Deſſalines, by ſlow degrees, ſhook off all authority; he formed for himſelf a Guard and a Staff, with which he took poſſeſſion of the head quarters of the inſurgents, commanded the incendiaries and preſided at their maſſacres. We already know his horrid proclamations, and the foregoing details give a preciſe idea of his character. Since he became Governor General of the iſland, he affects a magnificence as expenſive as capricious. His army is reduced to 20,000 men, amongſt whom there are hardly 5000 fit to carry arms; but in caſe of a new enterpriſe by the French, he has adopted a ſyſtem of defence which muſt ultimately end in the ruin and deſtruction of almoſt all the cities which yet exiſt in the Colony.

FROM THE WILMINGTON MIRROR.

A CAVE.

MR. WILSON,

THE following brief deſcription of a Cave, vulgarly called the "Devil's Hole," lying in Durham townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, may not perhaps be unacceptable to ſome of your readers. The obſervations were made Auguſt 5th and October 12th of the year 1802. It certainly ranks among the natural curioſities of this country, and deſerves greater publicity than that which has been given it by hiſtorians. Should ſome naturaliſt have recourſe to the place, ſurvey the cave, and give an authentic, minute, ample and animated account of it to the world, he would do no more than his duty.

The entrance into this grotto is about one hundred yards Weſt of the Delaware river; and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred North from the point of land at the confluence of Durham Creek and ſaid river. The height of the eminence, encloſing the cavity, is from two hundred to two hundred and thirty feet above the level of the circumjacent land. From the path-way of the entrance to the top of the rock above, the meaſurement is upwards of forty feet. Three or four perſons may eaſily enter abreaſt, but no more, as the mouth, though wide enough to admit a great number, is rendered inacceſſible by a ledge of rocks running partly acroſs. The cave is naturally divided into three grand apartments, out of each of which into the other, the deſcent is ſteep, cauſed alſo by rocks prominent and jutting. After a deſcent of about thirty feet, the firſt apartment or chamber diſplays its greateſt height and width, of which it is not an eaſy matter to form a true eſtimate, on account of the irregularities in the vault occaſioned by deep interſtices, and low, dependent ſtone. A faint idea of its dimenſions may, however be formed from the following ſtatement:—

	Length, in feet.	An Average. Width, in feet.	Height, in feet.
Firſt Apartments,	90	33	20
Second Do.	96	40	20
Third Do.	93	16	17
Length of the whole cave to the water's edge at the bottom,	279		
Breadth of the water,	20		
Total,	299		

October 12th, in the open air the thermometer ſtood at 64 degrees—at the partition between the firſt and ſecond apartments it deſcended to 59°—betwen the ſecond & third apartments it ſunk to 54°, which it preſerved throughout the whole of the innermoſt chamber.

Auguſt 5th. The thermometer was very differently affected by the enveloped air, ſtanding then, in the open, at 78°, and at the lower end of the firſt chamber at 54°, but, at the farther end of the lowermoſt, roſe to 62°.

To account for the riſing of the mercury at the bottom, I cannot concede to the hypotheſis of either Mr. Bayle or Dr. Goldſmith, but muſt venture a conjecture of my own.

It is found by experience, that, in *mines* of great depth, the air, for a conſiderable ſpace in the deſcent, grows colder, but afterwards is felt to be of a warmer temperature, increaſing proportionably with the depth. Mr. Bayle accounts for this by alledging "Magazines of fire to be near the centre of the Earth, which communicate their heat to the neighboring regions"—but Goldſmith aſcribes it to other cauſes:—"In ſome mines (ſays he) the compoſition of the earth all around is of ſuch a nature, that, upon the admiſſion of water or air, it frequently becomes hot, and often burſts out to eruptions. Beſide this, as the external air cannot readily reach the the bottom, or be renewed there, an obſevable heat is perceived below, without the neceſſity of recurring to the central heat for an explanation."

In the inſtance of the mercury riſing at the bottom of the cave, it is preſumed, that the air, being perceived warmer, originated from neither of the above cauſes, but from the heat of a numerous party, who had been there a conſiderable time with lights, before the thermometer was applied. The depth is not great enough to reach Bayle's central fire; nor are there any evidences of Goldſmith's chymical operation between the air and mineral ſubſtances.

On ſome parts of the vault is a white parget ſomewhat chryſtalized; and is probably a petrifaction, compoſed of water exuded

through the rock and calcareous matter. It is, by the aſſiſtance of a hammer eaſily ſevered from the ſtone to which it adheres, ſome of it by the fingers. Over other parts of the arch there is another kind of incruſtation, dark in color. This has the appearance of moſs upon a tree, but as hard as the rock itſelf; and over it water is continually trickling. The rock encompaſſing the cavern is entirely lime-ſtone, through which, in many places, there is a perpetual percolation of water.

By ſuppoſition, the deſcent, in a right line, forms an angle of 40° with the horizon.

At the bottom is a baſon of excellent water, which meaſured twenty feet to the place where it came in contact with the rock, terminating the cave as far as it has been or can be yet explored. Beyond the meeting of the rock and water there is a conduit running farther into the earth than can be meaſured with a long pole; and is undoubtedly continued, though it may ramify into many ſubordinate channels before it advances to the beds of the river and creek. The many ſprings on the verges; the proportionable riſing and falling of the water, contained in the cavern, with the flowing of the waters in the river and creek, demonſtrate their connection; and prove the ſurface of the one on a level with the other. When there is a high freſh in the river, the loweſt chamber is nearly filled.

At the partition between the firſt and ſecond apartments a ſmall branch of the cave, thirty-two feet in length, takes a courſe in an eaſterly direction and ſo wide as to permit in ſome places two perſons to paſs. From this branch are two others, ſtill ſmaller, the one extending twenty-two feet North, the other fourteen South; and in width admitting one perſon.

HOW WAS IT FORMED?

Is a queſtion which impreſſes itſelf upon every viſitant, poſſeſſed of a reflecting mind. Conjecture alone can advance any thing like an anſwer. Goldſmith, after deſcribing the moſt remarkable cave in England, and that moſt famous grotto in Antiparos, ſuppoſes them to have been occaſioned by currents of water. His reaſoning on this topic appears, at leaſt to the writer, compatible with truth. About two miles South of this cave is a range of mountains indeſcribably higher than the lofty mound, encircling the abyſs. This ridge extends from Pennſylvania into the Jerſeys, and might in an early ſtage of the world, and before an interruption of its continuity had been made by a current or any other cauſe, have ſerved as a dam to a body of waters forming a lake. In this lake a hillock of ſand or earth may have been collected by a particular fluctuation of the waters; and, in the ravages of time, when a current had interſected the mountain, lowering it with the channel, left extant, forſaken by the waters. Thus formed, the mound may have been more permeable in its centre than ſides and covering; of courſe, reduced there to a higher ſtate of fluidity, which fluid parts would be eaſily caried off by the flux and reflux of the waters. In miniature, this is fully illuſtrated in the currents of rivulets. Now on ſuch a principle, an excavation would gradually be effected in time, in the progreſs of which petrifaction may have taken place on the remaining parts, continuing its operations until it has conſolidated the whole into a rocky maſs. It is evident, the waters have for ages incomputable, continued their courſe through this paſſage, as the whole vault exhibits the ſame marks of being waſhed as thoſe ſtones do that are ſeen on the ſea-ſhore, and expoſed to the influence of tides.

Permit it that a contemplative mind may be worked up to an extreme degree of amazement with the ſcene that preſents itſelf from the lower end of the anti-chamber!

At firſt ſolitary gloom impreſſes the ſpectator, while a ray of light makes its way among the indentures of the ingulphing rock, faintly touching the ſides and roof of the lower abyſs, but juſt ſo as to diſplay the awful grandeur of the ſcenery. Another opening is received, leading into a ſtill lower region where light appears to have, comparatively ſpeaking, no dominion. A ſound made above is reverberating and dying away below, as if it was in an unfathomable deep. There alſo, is an amazing contraſt of light and darkneſs, the one ſtrikes terror, the other creates joy. However, although darkneſs in a natural ſenſe is fancied to be an inſtrument of miſery, yet it is a conſoling reflection to know in a ſpiritual ſenſe that light and darkneſs, as well as heat and cold, height and depth, are but relative terms; and that, with that BEING who is the Author of nature, there is neither the one nor the other—All are alike to him, who

"Lives thro' all life, extends thro' all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unſpent:
To him no high, no low, no great, no ſmall;
He fills, he bounds, connects, and equals all."

A VISITANT.

Hudson, *July* 30.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the paſſing tidings of the times.

VILLAGE OF ATHENS.

The following ordinances, paſſed by the truſtees of the Village of Athens, will accompany this day's Balance on an extra ſheet:

An Ordinance, for the better preventing and extinguiſhing fires, in the Village of Athens.

An Ordinance to prevent nuiſances, within the compact part of the Village of Athens.

An Ordinance to prevent ſlaughtering of cattle within the compact part of the Village of Athens

LIBERALITY.

SCHENECTADY, July 12.

Mrs. ANGELICA CAMPBELL, of this city has lately made a donation of books of the value of ONE HUNDRED pounds, to the Library of Union College. This inſtance of liberality deſerves to be recorded as an honorable teſtimonial of the generoſity of the donor and as an example worthy of imitation. [*Weſt. Spectator.*]

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 23.

EXECUTION OF SHAVER.

On Friday laſt (the 19th) was executed on the Commons in the vicinity of this village, purſuant to his ſentence, PETER SHAVER, of Rhinebeck, for the murder of his ſiſter in October laſt. He was attended to the place of execution by the Reverend Clergy; the Rev. Mr. Clark delivered an appropriate diſcourſe to the ſpectators from the ſcaffold, and a ſuitable addreſs to the criminal. The Rev. Mr. Chaſe offered up a fervent and animating prayer to the throne of Almighty Grace, after which, exhortations and prayers were made by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, and the Rev. Mr Dellen.

The criminal joined in prayer with the clergy, attended with appropriate ſolicitude to their exhortations, and at intervals attentively peruſed the ſcriptures of truth which he held in his hands; he alſo joined in a hymn which was ſung on the occaſion. He then aſcended the ſcaffold, and after taking leave of the clergy and the Sheriff, at 10 minutes before 2 o'clock, P. M. was launched from vigorous life into the unknown regions of a boundleſs eternity. How intereſting, how ſolemn, how impreſſive the ſcene! May it have a ſuitable effect on all our hearts, and teach us to bridle our headlong paſſions! The unhappy criminal behaved with decent firmneſs and calm fortitude, and died, we have reaſon to hope, in the pardoning and comforting conſolations of a glorious and merciful Redeemer. He was in the 45th year of his age. The concourſe of people was large; eſtimated at from 7 to 9,000.

Barometer.

On Monday evening the 8th inſt. as Capt. Joſeph Webb, Capt. David King, and Mr. Thomas Terry, jun. were returning from Sag Harbour, through Gardener's bay, to Southhold, where they reſided, the boat upſet; and being heavily balaſted, it blowing very ſtrong, ſhe ſunk immediately, and the above persons were drowned, all of whom have left families to lament, with their numerous friends, this ſudden and melancholy catastrophe. No one being in ſight at the time, the fatal accident was not known until the next day, when it was diſcovered by the maſt of the boat being ſeen juſt above the ſurface of the water. [*Mer. Adv.*]

Capt. Howel, of the brig Eliza, from Leghorn, via Gibraltar, bears diſpatches from Government from Capt. Decatur, of the Congreſs. It was expected that an immediate war would take place between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States. There were already two Moorish frigates out cruiſing for Americans. The United States' brig

Syren, Capt. Stewart, had taken her station off Gibraltar, and was ordered to cruize between Cape Spartel and Mogadore, to intercept any prizes that these frigates might make. On the 16th May Capt. Howel was chased and fired at by a Tripolitan Xebeck of 17 guns, but escaped by superior sailing; at this time she was only eight hours sail from the Congress. The Algerine fleet were out, consisting of the Glory, of 44 guns; Hogium Mustapha, of 44; Hassam Bashaw brig of 18, and a Xebeck of 18, were cruising for Neapolitans and Genoese. They treated Capt. H. with particular politeness. A Portuguese fleet of two 74's and a frigate were cruising in the Gut of Gibraltar.

Capt. H. is the bearer of letters from the American captives in Tripoli to their relatives and friends in the United States. [*Mer. Adv.*]

The store of I. P. Longchamp, in front-street, was entered with false keys, on Saturday evening, by four persons; one of whom, whilst the other three were packing up silk goods, laces, &c. to a considerable amount, gave notice thereof to the Captain of the watch. The latter summoned his men, who surrounded the store, seized the robbers in the act of plunder, and they are now in Bridewell, waiting their trial at the next court of oyer and terminer. [*Mercantile Advertiser.*]

A gentleman, who left New-Haven on Saturday, informs us that a bilious fever prevails there, of which six or eight persons died within the last week. One of these was the custom-house officer, who had visited a brig from Porto-Rico; another was a young lady who died on Saturday, and who has resided near a pool of stagnant water, from which it was conjectured she had received the disorder. [*Ibid.*]

DOVER, (N. H.) JULY 13.

DREADFUL FIRES.

By accounts from several of the neighbouring towns, we find that the fires, in the course of last week, made dreadful ravages. In Barnstead, Barrington, Farmington, New-Durham, Middleton and Milton, the fences were for many miles consumed; the forests and reserved woodlands destroyed, together with the adjoining fruits of the earth, such as grass, corn, rye, &c. and many pastures wholly overrun; horned cattle, sheep, and hogs, very much injured by the flames and smoke; and two cows killed. Most of the buildings, by timely exertions of the inhabitants, and those in the vicinity, were saved, tho' many were in great danger. On the 5th inst. the fires proved most disastrous. The high wind which prevailed on that day, drove the flames and smoke in a tremendous manner. The large quantity of combustible matter, so natural in new settlements, tended to feed the insatiable flames; while the wind blew some of it to the distance of thirty, forty, and even to an hundred rods Two valuable dwelling houses and barns were consumed in Farmington; one belonging to Mr. William Bennet, and the other to Mr. Isaac Leathers, both industrious and worthy citizens—but little of their contents was saved. Also a barn belonging to Mr. David Tuttle. The Providential shower of rain, on the 8th inst. has, we trust, put a stop to further threatened desolations. The shower was preceded by heavy wind, which with the smoke, hail, and dust, presented an awful scene, oversetting to heaps of ruin a large barn belonging to Mr. Levi Young, of Alton, and another, almost new the property of Mr. Benjamin Tricky, of Wakefield, and two others in said town, owners not recollected.

A laudable disposition to assist the sufferers on this trying occasion, was evinced by the inhabitants for many miles round.

BOSTON, JULY 18.

GUN BOAT No. 8.

An arrival at this port, which spoke the U. S. Gun Boat, No. 8. was the bearer of the following letter, from the commander.

"*Gun Boat No. 8. at Sea, lat. 37, N. long. 16 20, W. May 27, 1805.*

"SIR,

"The day I sailed from Boston, (4th May) we had strong S. W. winds. In crossing the Gulph Stream, the wind blew hard from the N. N. W. we did not however, ship much water. On the 13th and 14th inst. we experienced a very heavy gale of wind from N. W to N. N. W. towards the close of which we had a succession of as heavy squalls as I have experienced for many years. Several times we bore up and scudded before the storm; the Boat behaved well, and I pronounce her perfectly safe to cross the Atlantic.

"While scudding in the height of the gale, a sea struck and broached us to, owing to the carelessness of the man at the helm. Our storm square sail was split, and blown to atoms, and our top sail yard, which was lashed on deck, was by the force of the sea, broken into three pieces; we then set the storm foresail and made very good weather.

"With the wind a little free, we sail 8 miles per hour.

"I am, with the greatest respect,
your obedient humble servant,
NATHANIEL HARADEN.

"*Commodore Edward Preble, Boston.*"

FOREIGN.

LONDON, MAY 25.

An officer of one of the ships lately captured by the Bold gun brig, gives a most formidable account of the number of the enemy's flotilla in the ports of Boulogne, Vimereux, Estaples, Calais, Ostend and Dunkirk. He swells the total amount to 5,000; is confident that the attempt at invasion will be made this summer; that the French fleet will come out and fight ours, and that whilst they are fighting us with their ships of the line, their large frigates will release the flotilla, from the different ports, and convoy them to our shores. The number of men encamped on the Boulogne coast is 50,000.

MAY 29.

A letter received yesterday from Cork, states, that that city had been thrown into some alarm, in consequence of an express having arrived there with orders for every armed vessel to put to sea with the greatest expedition, and to sail to the westward; from which it was inferred that the enemy had been seen in considerable force in that quarter.

A letter from Paris, dated May 18, says—"I suppose you have heard that many of the United Irish are quitting this country for America. Dr. M'Nevin has resigned his commission in the Irish Legation, and is going there; Emmett is already there; Sampson, the barrister, and Sweeney, who killed Corbett in a duel, are also going."

Bonaparte in answering the address of the people of Milan, and speaking of Italy, says—"God has given me a good sword to scatter his enemies.

DUTCH COMMERCE.

The New Code of Commerce consists of nineteen articles.

1st. The Repeal and Abolition of all laws and resolutions existing before the Decree against trading with Great Britain.

2d. A prohibition of all direct commerce from any of the Dutch ports with Great Britain.

3d. Every vessel that arrives in any of our ports with false or forged papers, direct from Great Britain, or from any port or haven thereunto belonging, shall together with every article of her cargo be confiscated.

4th. On information that any vessel, having been under the necessity of putting into any of the British ports, shall have taken any additional articles on board besides her original cargo, she shall be confiscated; and the Captain be liable to pay a fine of 1000 guilders if he be found to have concealed the fact.

5th. A regulation respecting Great Britain (whose original destination may be represented to have been for a neutral port) putting into any of the Dutch ports; which shall, if the ship's passport does not clearly prove every part of her cargo to have been destined to such neutral port, be declared to be enemy's property, and confiscated accordingly, so long as free navigation and free commerce be not declared in England.

6th A fine of 1000 guilders, to be paid by every captain or master of the vessel who shall be found to have any papers, or packets of papers to be delivered to any of the military officers, on or before their arrival in a Dutch port.

7th. All documents, or ship's papers of whatever description, shall with the utmost care, be delivered and also a written declaration by both the Captain and master; declaring upon oath whence they came, whither destined, and that they have delivered all papers they had in possession, and that they have not brought over with them, or delivered before this their declaration, any letters or papers whatever. Further, all vessels shall be obliged to take a birth nearest the shore, where they are to remain under guard until they have received leave to weigh anchor.

8th. A prohibition of all importation of British manufacture, from any place and in any manner soever, under a penalty of the articles being confiscated and a fine of 1000 guilders. All indirect importation shall be punished corporally, and, if the case requires it, capitally.

9th. The term British manufacture comprises also coal and train oil.

10th. Goods manufactured in other countries will be admitted, provided they are accompanied with original certificates from the Secretary of Finance.

11th, No article is to be imported that shall not have been notified at the different offices of the Secretary of Finance during the voyage.

12 All direct communication and commerce between this Republic and Great-Britain, shall henceforth be prohibited.

13th. Prohibits the exportation of ammunition without previous permission.

14. A fine of treble the value shall be imposed upon all such articles exported without leave.

15. Specifies the form in which the certificates are to be drawn.

16. No vessel shall sail unless she be provided with a special permit of the commissary, &c. besides the other necessary papers.

17. The captain, passengers, and crew, are prohibited from taking with them letters, packets, or any thing whatever, intended for any port or haven in Great Britain, under the penalty of a fine of one thousand guilders, and one year's confinement; and for which purpose the captain is required to make his declaration before he sets sail.

18th. Prohibits the lading or unlading on any strands or bye places.

The 19th forbids the casting anchor at any magazine or warehouse, during the passage, within certain limits.

The Knell.

DIED,

On Monday the 22d instant, at Claverack, JOHN MILLS, Esq. formerly of Great Bealings, in the county of Suffolk, England, in the forty-eighth year of his age. In him were united, the affectionate husband, the indulgent parent, the sincere friend. His afflicted widow and children, and his friends, have in his death, sustained an irreparable loss. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends, on Wednesday last.

At Pittsfield, (Mass.) very suddenly, on the 14th inst. Miss NANCY ALLEN, aged 14.

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

ON PRIDE.

PRIDE, at the hour of death 's a baneful thing,
Especially when one 's about to swing.
At such a time to be particular,
Or for vain precedence, a stickler;
Or mulish,
In that dread moment, is extremely foolish.

We should not be too critical and nice,
But of our friends, most kindly, take advice;
And join in pray'r,
Ere all our foothold is in air;
And if our comrade be uncomely,
We ne'er should treat him with contumely:
But such the pride of some, old stories say,
That etiquette forbids their going the same way.

THE STORY.

CUFFEE and PAT. at Tyburn met,
Under the gallows:
(The first acknowledg'd that he ow'd the debt,
But Teague was callous)
Attended by a priest so sage and hoary,
To plead their cause, and frank their souls to glory.

He thus the Irishman addrest—
"My friend, if it be your request,
"I'll with you pray—
"What dost thou say?—"
But Teague, indignant, cried, "Not I, d'ye see;
"No, by my shoul, shaint Patrick prays for me—
"So stand away."

The parson pitied much their sad condition:—
But Cuffee shewing signs of deep contrition,
(And dropt instinctive on his knees)
The *domini* an effort on him tried,
And ask'd his leave to pray;—Cuffee replied,
"Yes, massa please."

The parson upward turn'd his eyes,
And thus address the Sovereign of the skies:—

"O thou blest Saviour of mankind,
"Through whom alone we pardon find;
"Deign, in thy mercy, Lord, to send
"A troop of angels, to attend
"The souls of these unhappy mortals,
"And guard them safe to Heaven's portals:
"And when stern justice here shall noose 'em,
"Convey their souls to ABRA'M'S BOSOM—"

"Avast, Avast!"
With low'ring aspect, interrupted Paddy—
"Not quite so fast,
"Old daddy."

The wond'ring parson stood amaz'd,
And on the hardened victim gaz'd,
And begg'd the meaning of such uncouth figures.
Paddy continued thus..." ABRA'M, I trow,
"Will not be thanking ye, to use him so,
"*And stuff his* BOSOM *with a* PACK OF MAGURS."

PROTEUS.

FOR THE BALANCE.

ON SEEING A HALF-BLOWN WITHERED ROSE.

SWEET, wither'd rose! why droop thy leaves,
Why pale is thy vermillion hue?—
Behold yon parent tree—it grieves
And hangs its head for loss of you.

Of late I mark'd thee, as I stray'd
To view the fields, at early dawn;
Mild dew-drops on the cions play'd
Thy fragrance filled the spacious lawn.

Now scatter'ed all thy beauties lie;
Some rude, rough hand the deed hath done—
Child of an hour; just born to die,
To fade, before thy charms were known!

So have I seen a lovely youth,
A miniature of all that's good,
The friend of science, virtue, truth,
Whose prospects Hope with pleasure viewed,

Cut down, by Death's relentless hand,
While friends stood weeping at its fall—
But ah! 'twas Heav'n's supreme command;
Life, health, their tears could not recall.—

Man! what art thou, with all thy pow'r?
The morning plant, the op'ning rose;
Youth spreads thy leaves—in fatal hour
Death nips the shoot—they droop, they close!

ALCANDER.

Diversity.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.

A correspondent writes from Fairfax, in this State, nearly as follows:—On the 16 ult. as I was at Mr. Theophilus Morril's, in St. Albans, in company with several others, towards the close of the day, our attention was suddenly roused by the appearance of large quantities of a small bird called the Chimney Swallow which continued to increase with the greatest rapidity for some minutes, the main body which appeared to be hovering round the top of an old basswood tree; we advanced a little nigher and perceived they were gradually making their flight into the hollow of a tree about 20 rods distant, which I conclude, must have been their winter habitation. When it was found that nearly all of them had retired within the cavity of this tree it was very soon determined to fell the same, in doing which, the tree was not broken; but such a fluttering of the little inhabitants from each end of the trunk was almost beyond conception. After viewing the scene forsome time with astonishment, a hole was cut about six inches square near the middle of the tree, from whence I took five or six at a time with my hand. About twenty minutes elapsed after the tree fell before they had all quit it.—The hollow of the tree has since been measured, and found to be about 50 feet long, and, on average, was 28 inches in diameter.—The investigation of this singular occurrence we leave to the philosopher, and the curious enquirer. [*Mid. Merc.*]

The sly humor of the subsequent sneer could only flow from the genius of an Addison. [*P. Fol.*]

Our ladies of late have thrown aside the tucker, and exposed in its primitive nakedness that gentle swelling of the breast which it was used to conceal. I observed this as I was sitting, the other day, by a famous she-visitant at my lady Lizard's; when accidentally as I was looking upon her face, letting my sight fall into her bosom, I was surprised with beauties which I never before discovered, and do not know where my eye would have run, if I had not immediately checked it. The lady herself could not forbear blushing, when she observed by my looks that she had made her neck too beautiful and glaring an object, even for a man of my character and gravity. I could scarce forbear *making use of my hand* to cover so *unseemly a sight*.

TERMS OF THE BALANCE, FOR 1805.

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